HE CANNOT BE CURED.

MYSTERIOUS CAUSE OF LORD CHUR-CHILL'S ILLNESS.

It Is Hinted the Gossin About the Statesman's Breakdown Dates From the Time He Contemplated Getting a Divorce.

Lord Churchill made a visit to this country last summer for the first time in eleven years. He was accompanied in eleven years. He was accompanied by his wife, who is the daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, of New York. They arrived July 4 on the Majestic, and went to the Waldorf for a few days. Loral Randolph was at that time greatly broken in health, and his manner betrayed restlessness and hervousness. He was greatly changed from the gay, elever and vivactous young man who gained wide popularity in New York and Newport on his former visit, when he was the guest of the Jeromes. He walked feebly and with jerky steps, like a man who is not certain of where like a man who is not certain of where he is putting his feet. His whole ap-pearance indicated a painful nervous-ness, from the querulous tones of his voice to his compressed lips, drawn over his teeth in an apparent effort to con

his teeth in an apparent effort to control their trembling.

When they left New York Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill went to Bar Harbor in Chauncey M. Depews private car. They were accompanied by Dr. Keith, Lord Randolph's personal physician. A few days later a long and sensational story was published in a Chicago paper to the effect that Lord Randolph was in the Windy city taking a certain cure for the morphine habit, but this report was promptly contradicted by a dispatch from Bar Harbor saying that the Churchills were still there, ing that the Churchills were still there

and went driving or sailing every day, but saw no one socially. In August Lord Randolph crossed the continent, going by way of Victoria to San Francisco, on his way to India. At that time he said of his own condi-

tion:
"I have suffered greatly from nervous "I have suffered greatly from nervous prostration and insomnia, brought on by the extreme tension of public affairs and constant attention to party interests long after I should have abjured public speaking. I feel very much better now than when I left England. I have no doubt that when my tour is completed I shall be able to return home and re-enter politics completely restored. My illness resulted entirely from overwork." overwork.

serwork." Such was the reason assigned public Such was the reason assigned panel by by Lord Randolph Churchill himself for his breakdown. There is reason to fear, however, that "overwork," as used by the distinguished sufferer, was a cuphemism. The London correspondent of the New York Times in his cable dispatch last Saturday hinted at the true cause of Lord Randolph's illness in the

cause of Lord Randolph's illness in the following paragraph:

"The news from Cairo that Lord Randolph Churchill, who is on his way home from there, has become a complete wreck and will certainly never resume public work, if, indeed, he lives at all, surprises none, but saddens many who know the story of his destruction. It is a tale of the sort which some Greville will tell fifty years hence, but which is only hinted at now. It had nothing to do with politics, but it forced upon Lord Randolph Churchill a most terrible sitdo with politics, but it forced upon Lord Randolph Churchill a most terrible sit-uation, in which, had he taken the most natural course, more things than poli-tics would have been shaken to their foundations. He deliberately accepted self-sacrifice instead, but neither hon hunting in Africa nor opiates at home could make good the shattering effect on his nerves, and he has been steadily voing to pieces bedilly and mentally eyer going to pieces bodily and mentally ever

In this paragraph is a velled reference to the rumors of domestic trouble in the Churchill household, which first became Churchill household, which first became current seven or eight years ago, immediately after Lord Randolph's quarrel with the late William Henry Smith and retirement from Lord Salisbury's cabinet, in which he held the position of chancellor of the exchequer from August to December, 1888. In the early part of 1887 there were rumors about London clubs that Lord Randolph had instituted a suit for divorce. One of our London correspondents, writing May 4, said: May 4, sald:

The reappearance of Lord Randolph "The reappearance of Lord Randonal Churchill in London and his attendance in places of public resort in company with Lady Randolph have revived all the speculations as to the rights and wrongs of the whispered scandal which was hushed up a short time ago. The exact truth will probably never be known, except, perhaps, to our grand-children, when some Greville or Doyle, who now knows all about it, turns an honest penny fifty years hence by publishing his 'Memoirs or Recollections of the Close of the Victorian Reign.' Among the particulars that are known with tolerably certainty I may mention the fol-

Reign.' Among the particulars that are known with tolerably certainty I may mention the following: The rumors which were fiest circulated and put the Prince of Wales at the head of the list of co-respondents soon gave way to others, which substituted the name of Albert Victor for Albert Edward. Lord Randslph is not a man at all likely to manifest feelings of jealousy unless, at any rate, he had good cause for them. There is no doubt that an action was entered for divorce, and there is equally no doubt but that Albert Victor was honored with a place among the co-respondents. It is said, and I believe truly that the Duke of Marlborough also figured in a similar capacity.

"As I said before, this might simply be upon general grounds and a fraternal fear of hurting a brother's feelings by leaving him out of a cause celebre of this description after he had occupied a distinguished position in so many other cases of the kind. It is also an undoubted fact that young Albert Victor made as much of a fool of himself as he could, and that if he did not miscondust himself it was not from a lack of endeavor to qualify himself as a chip of the old block. Never, it is said, in the history of court intrigue have such frantic efforts been made to hush up an awkward scandal. The queen has taken a violent dislike to Lord Randolph, owing to the difficulty experienced in bringing violent dislike to Lord Randolph, owing to the difficulty experienced in bringing that fiery little gentleman to see things in a reasonable light. People have given up looking through Sir James Hannen's programme for announcements in connection with the case; but whenever two or three gossips are gathered together the subject is sure to be brought upon the tapis.

"Lord Randolph, whom it principally concerns, is as importurbable as the grave. He has returned from his short tour in North Africa and seems to have his property to pullities again. Soon devoted himself to politics again. Scaffer his return he delivered himself after his return he delivered filmself of an oration from the stage of a West end music hall, and Lady Randolph was with him. His views were ex-pressed with as much pungency as ever and there was the usual number of digs at Gladstone, but he looks dreadfully worried and worn, and it is an open se-cent that his resignation as a member

at Gladstone, but he looks dreadfully worried and worn, and it is an open secret that his resignation as a member of the cabinet was not really owing to his views upon retrenchment. Of course no one can well ask him directly whether such and such reports are correct, and in some quarters the whole story from beginning to end is sturdily denied, but that is clear nonsense.

"Until it was announced that Lady Randolph was to return for an indefinite period to the paternal roof the general opinion and sympathy were inclined strongly in her favor, for, to put it mildly. Albert Victor is not a young man at all calculated to make a sensible woman lose her head—or her heart. He is a namby-pamby, effeminate youngster—not a patch on either his father or grandfather—and certainly never likely to set the Thames on fire. Let me whisper a little secret—it is rank heterodoxy to dream of such a thing here, but it is nevertheless true in substance and in fact. There is no more popular woman in England than the Princess of Wales. She is pretty. in substance and in fact. There is no more popular woman in England than the Princess of Wales. She is pretty, she is good, she is sweetness personified, but she has no more brains than a doll.

Albert Victor is the very image of his mother, only the qualities which are admired or condened in a woman may be simply nauseous in a man. Truth to tell, our future king has all the early vices of his father without his father's brans. A more vacuous, amiable nincompeop it would be difficult to meet with. He is, of course, intensely disgusted with his practical banishment from the gayeties of the season, but his royal father and grandmother think it well for him to be out of the way of mischief.

"As to the Duke of Mariborough, he is

mischief.

"As to the Duke of Mariborough, he is probably the most innocent man in the world, but no case would possess symmetry without the introduction of his name, and after what one knows of his past career no one would profess much surprise to hear that he had been henoring (*) his brother's wife with his attentions. The duke's success with the fair sex is something phenomenal, considering that he is about as homely a man as one could find in a day's walk, but apparently each conquest is a stepping stone to a fresh yictory, and he is one of the most run after men in London. The part of the affair concerning which speculation is most rife is as to how the matter was squared.

"That every ounce of royal influence has been thrown into the scales to hush the matter up is pretty certain, and some insist that papa and grandmamma between them backed up their influence by a stupendously big check, but Lord Randolph is hardly the man to be quieted in such a way. Probably his ambition has been appealed to in another way, and it has been pointed out to him that by pocketing his private injuries creal or supposed he is acting a patriot's part and benefiting his country. Imagine the blow to conservatism and all our old istitutions if a charge of this nature were publicly brought against the queen of the Primrose League! People will say—probably the wish is parent to the thought—that we have not heard the last of the affair; but that the matter is now settled more or less satisfactorily

say—probably the wish is parent to the thought—that we have not heard the last of the affair; but that the matter is now settled more or less satisfactorily there can be no doubt."

Settled it certainly was for a time, but the whole story was revived again in the summer of 1891, the only name monitoned on that occasion being that of Prince Albert Edward Victor, who had by that time been created Duke of Clarence.

A STUDY IN SCARLET.

In Amazing Record of Crimes Committed During the Past Year.

The array of statistical information conerning the criminal events of the year 1894 contains some interesting and sig-dificant facts likely to be overlooked by that facts likely to be overlooked by the general reader. Statistics are always suggestive, and when properly analyzed give out important truths in the various economies. The record of crime should engage the attention of the thoughtful. Counting suicides as crimes there were 4,912 as compared with 4,835 in 1883, showing an increase of 456. This is about the average. increase of 476. This is about the average increase that has obtained for a series of years and shows that the various causes of suicide are growing more and more active every year. A curious feature of these statistics is the inordinate number of physicians, as compared with other professional men who take their lives by their own hands. Will some physician explain should men who take their lives by their own hands. Will some physician explain this curious problem? Another curious feature of these statistics pertains to the agencies employed for self-murder. In all the years that the Tribune hitherto has presented the records of suicide, the large miority have made their exits by shooting selves. Last year the revolver was not in fashion. An equally large number pre-ferred to use poison as apparently the most effective method of ending existence. Fer-haps the physicians can explain this fact

The record of murder is startling. In The record of fininger is starting, 1858 there were 6,615 persons who died by violence. The increase for a series of years has been quite steady, but last year it jumped from 6,615 to 9,800, an increase of 2,285. As not all murder cases are reported it is probable the total was over 10,000. It is probable the total was over 10,00. This is a discouraging record when considered by the slice of the great progress in slucation and religion. Can it be explained in any other way than to credit it to the delays of the law, the laxity of justice, the corruption of juries and the technicalities of cunning lawyers by which criminals established the commit e and are thus encouraged to commit rder? In the face of these 10,000 murmurder? In the face of these looks and ders there were but 132 persons hansed. Thus 9.88 escaped the extreme penalty of law, or making all allowances, the number who escaped was out of all proportion to the number executed. Ninety-one of these executions were in the Southern states, and a considerable number of them were ne-gross. As acgross down there are hanced apon the slightest evidence, it is probable that the proportion is still larger than

stated above.

In all this there is an eloquent argument for more speedy and thorough justice, for reforms in court and jury practice, and for the restoration of the death penalty in those states where it has been suspended. The number of cases of lynching last year was 190. It is to the credit of the North that only twenty-four took place in this section, while the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the South had 190. It is not to the credit of the severe nearces, especially as every one of these 131 would have been arceptionally cruel, though they have not been marked by the refluements of torture which churacterized some of those in 180. Still, of the total number there have been several negroes who were lynched on mere suspicion, and some out of clear race prejudice, there being no charge against them. The only redeeming feature of the record is that the total of 1894 is smaller than that of 180. There is unquestlonably an awakening of public sentiment in the South, as to the necessity for the enforcement of the law and the normal operation of justice.

The governors and the prosecuting officers of several states have taken a strong position, and have warned have-defying mobs of the dangers in store for them. It is to be hoped during the present year some of these lynchers may be brought to justice, and that the time is not far distant when offenders, whether black or white, will be arrested, tried and executed, if they stated abov In all this there is an eloquent argumen

tice, and that the time is not far distant when offenders, whether blick or white, will be arrested, tried and executed, if they are found guidty, by due course of law, in-stead of by angry and inflamed mobs, whose passions more than once have led them to the killing of innocent persons. The shocking record of embezglements, which completes the statistics of crime, showing a total of over \$25,000,000 of public and private money stolen, hearly \$5,000,000

in the face of such a startling record as this?

Saulsbury's Snub to a Chapiain.

While a group of senators the other day were discussing the reorganization of the senate, a number of senators expressed the helief that the blind chapiain, Rev. Dr. Milburn, would retain his position. "It would be a pity to supplant him," said a Wostern senator, "for then we would have no one to tell the Lord the news every morning." "That reminds me." remarked an older senator, "of a chapiain we used to have during the war. He used to advise the Lord what to do and what not to do, especially in regard to the operations of the Union armles. Well, one morning after he had been particularly generous with his advice, old Senator Saulsbury, of Pelaware, offered a resolution. It gravely recited the practice of the chapiain, and added: 'And be it further resolved, That the Lord is hersby allowed to do as he pleases, not And he it further ready as he pleases, not-is hereby allowed to do as he pleases, not-withstanding the advice given him by the chaplain of the senate. Of course, the rea-olution was not passed, but it taught the aspiring chaplain a lesson."—Washington

Post. Too Intellectual.

Detroit Tribaine: "How," inquired the languarous beauty with the coffee stains on the front of her wrapper, "did she happen not to marry him."

The girl whose regal beauty was somewhat marred by the motion of her laws as she partook of a light repast, made prompt reply:

"She was saved by presence of mind," she explained, "Its presence was no very manifest he was glad to escape."

"The Best Pill I ever used," is the frequent remark of purchasors of Carter's Little Liver Pills, When you try them you will say the same.

JOHN SMITH, DYSPEPTIC.

It makes no difference if John Smith was born with indigestion, anogored indicestion, or had indigestion thrust upon him, he was was the world calls a dispeptic.

The widow Jamison had told more than once how Mr. Smith, when he came first to her boarding house, were only stiff, brishing mosted him, and which he came first to her boarding house, were only stiff, brishing mosted him, and which he literally keep to the little for Mr. Smith that was the singuisted him, and which he literally keep to the little for Mr. Smith that was the little mustache, and did not then appear with the iron gray side whiskers which distinguisted him, and which he came in the house, a year or more, brings he follows that were thought she independent in the house, a year or more, brings he follows and jost what apple he preferred to had not live on the thought she independent of their plumpness after they had been stewed. She knew just how he wanted his life and to stiff the toast it he knew that were distinguished to the proposeries of the bring was been dead only the primes that were distinguished for their plumpness after they had been stewed. She knew just how he wanted he would not do the cooked, how warm the wanted he would eat, how Jong he wanted it cooked how warm the wanted his rapkin placed on the table. He had to do her had two her was and south, because of the electrical interest and the hought the reason was much strucked and how fresh, they must be. She understood further how he wanted his knife and fork and his rapkin placed on the table. He had to do her that it was be and to show the said only—he was much younger than she—that "he suffered a good, humelike young woman, hered it Mrs. Jamsson never onesident of the fact without delay, for he was the hought; for he had told her that it was been and to the fact of the had the hought of the had told her that it was son as was consistent to set the fact without delay, for he was the hought; for he had told her that the series of the fold her was condition. He called on her

she thought; for he had told her in a burst of good feeling one Christmas morning that he had hever enjoyed such good cooking anywhere as he had at her boarding house. And that Christmas day seemed more merry to her than any other. And if she had told it all she would have confessed that her beginning that he had told it all she would have confessed that he he few words had made her If she had told it all she would have con-fessed that his few words had made her more happy than anything she had heard since the dear, good man, Jamison, had died and left her to make her own way in the world as well as she might. But the impression which Mr. Smith had created at the time did not last long. He began to grow the whiskers, the widow had told her

He snapped out to her that he was growing them because his looking glass, which he consulted daily, had told him that he was getting thinner, and he wanted to hide that fact from his friends and fellow em-

atimates, and she had asked him why

instant by Mr. Smith.

That night he informed Mrs. Jamison that he would be compelled to leave her house, that he could not remain longer in her establishment and sacrifice himself as a martyr to had cooking. He took longer to say it than that, and selzed the opportunity to point out in just what way the offenses had been committed. He had saved the baked apples and the eggs and, during the course of his remarks, produced them as evidence of what he termed in his own mind the "wiclous carelessness, or worse." of his boarding mistress. worse," of his boarding mistress.

On that occasion Mrs. Jamison was so taken aback at first that she hardly knew what to say in reply to his announcement. She tried to speak, but could not. She could feel the breath passing through her throat, but she could make no sound. Her agitation was extreme. She put one hand to the back of her head and felt of her to the back of her head and left of her switch in order to see if it was loose. She didn't know it was loose, she didn't even think it was. If she had thought about it at all she would have remembered that it was her new switch she had on and that it was well pinned, which would have been a comforting reflection. But she thought of none of those things.

of none of those things.

The movement of her hand to the back of her head was purely mechanical, and Mrs. Jamison did not really know that she

had performed that action.

Mr. Smith noticed the movement, however, and thought to himself what a hollow mockery for some women to claim that they had a sout, a heart, or any feeling of any kind, for that matter. Here was he, he thought, pleading as one might say, for his very existence, and there sat that monster of a woman staring at him blankly and arranging har hair. had performed that action. canging her hair.

ranging her hair.

Could anything be more outrageous?

What was her hair-it was probably false, he thought-or the hair of all the women in the world, for that matter, as against his digestion? Could it be that Mrs. Jami son was really mocking him, and toyed with her hair to make him understand that

with her hair to make him understand that she considered his digestion, his existence, of very little account?

He had become quite excited by the thought which flashed through his mind His hands began to shake and his head seemed to whirf for a moment. He got in such a state of agitation that he well nigh lost all control of himself. As it was he thought he said in ordinary tone, but shouted: "It's outraneous!" The vehemence displayed by Mr. Smith was so great, the force with which he made the exclamation was so explosive, that it roused Mrs. force with which he made the exclamation was so explosive, that it roused Mrs. Jamison from the semi-stupor into which she had been thrown by his flast words. She wondered how it had happened that she had blundered so; how it had occurred that she was not so careful as was her wont was beyond her comprehension. And he poor man, he must have suffered. her wont was beyond her comprehension. And he, poor man, he must have suffered so, she thought, because she had never seen him quite so agitated before. The agony his words had caused her made her heart beat audibly. And he had told her he was going to leave her house. The very thought of it made her feel limp, and he he very agony of desnair and not nd in the very agony of despair, and no knowing what she said, she almost walled: "Good Lawd, Mr. Smith, you're fatter

"Good Lawd, Mr. Smith, you're fatter now that you ever wus." "It's a lie," shouted Smith. He strede toward the door and indigna-tion seemed to radiate from him. On the threshold he whirled about so suddenby that the baked apple which he was carrying on a small plate, that had been given to him by his mother when he was a boy, flew from the plate as if anxious to get away from the center of so much excitement, struck one of Mrs. Jamison's nearly covered parker chairs with a thud to get away from the center of so much excitement, struck one of Mrs. Jamison's newly covered parlor chairs with a thud. Under ordinary circumstances Mrs. Jamison would have been up in an instant to see how much ruin had been wrought by the apple. But on this occasion she did not even notice where the apple had landed. Her eyes were fixed on Mr. Smith, as he stood in the doorway, looking at her indignantly. Like one in a dream she heard him repeat: 'It's a lie, I say.' And then. 'I was weighed this morning and again this afternoon and I was a whole pound lighter than I was a week ago.' Then he was gone.

Mrs. Jamison sat quite viiil for a few moments. Then the tears began to gather in her eyes. She rocked herself to and fro for a moment. As the tears began to roll down hre cheeks, sheq got up, put out the gas and stole quietly to her own apartments. When she appeared in the diningroom in the morning she seemed to have grown a year older during the night. Mr. Smith was there and she greeted him just as pleasantly as had been her wont. She wondered if he was going to leave the house for good after breakfast, and felt faint at the thought.

But no such idea was in his mind at that time. Her remark that he had gained flesh since he had been at her house was a seed that had fallen into good ground in his brain, and flourished during the night into the conviction that he had been siving at Mrs. Jamison's house. He had been awake most of the night thinking of it and had consulted the mirror many times, and had not arrived at the final conclusion until after daylight in the morning. But with that conviction, he decided he would remain where he was, also that he had done Mrs. Jamison a gross injustice and made up his mind to tell her so at the first opportunity. So after breaknewly covered parlor chairs with a

his conduct and language of the night be-fore. She, good soul, told him simply that she was glad he was going to remain with

called on her a number of times and by de-grees made her aware of the food he wanted and how he wanted it cooked. He decided that he would come to no con-clusion with Miss Moore until he had sampled her cookins.

Her mother invited him to to one Sun-day evening and had told him her daughter would bake him a couple of apples. He went to fea, he sat at the table, the apples were placed before him. One glance and the

to tea, he sat at the table, the apples were placed before him. One glance and the matter was settled in his mind forever. The apples were not half brown enough. If Mass Moore could be so careless now, was the thought which thanked through his mind on the instant, when she had every-thing to rain by exercising care in cooking for him what it would be become or him, what it would be later when

for him, what it would be later when she had hooked him? He shinddered at the thought, and shuddered as he are the apples out of common politeness. He left the home of the Moores early in the evening and never went back there again.

Smith was discouraged for a time, but tried again, this time with a Miss Brown. The result was about the same. White Miss Brown baked the apples just to his liking, she gave him toust from fresh bread. Fresh bread! The very thought caused a perspiration to break out on him, He had visions of writhing and groaning visions of writhing and groaning e features as he are it. He decided instant that Miss Brown would for him.

to for him.

Is no necessity for recounting all periments Smith made with the cookof different young women. One did of cook his eggs long chough, another cooked them too long; the oat meal pre-wred by another was simply raw. One offered him tomatoes without straining the ceeds from them when she knew as well as he that appendicitis was now a common allment! So it went on from one tanother until Smith was in despair. Who

should be do-what could be do? be aske-himself. In all the world there was no one woman who could cook for him! Smith grouned and went down to the supper table. He found Mrs. Jamison there milling as usual, and everything on the ta-de that he wanted and just as he wanted ble that he wanted and just as he wanted it. Mrs. Jamison seemed quite cheerful, he thought, and then a new thought flashed through his mind. He finished his supper hurriedly. Then he donned his hat and overcoat. He hurried out and to the grocery on the corner. "I just want to weigh myself," he said to the grocer. He was two pounds heavier than he had been before."

"Any increase?" asked the grocer, pleasantly, "Yep, two pounds," answered Smith with something like joy ringing in his

"You're looking well," commented the greeer as Smith hurried out again. He made his way to the parlor. Mrs. Jamison was there. He made up his mind as to what he would to.
"Mrs. Jamison," said he hurriedly, "I

find I'm two pounds heavier than I have ever been before. Will you marry mc?"
Mrs. Jamison recovered from the shock sufficiently to say yes and Smith was happy, for he was sure that thereafter he need not worry about his food.—New York Even-

Are unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Car-ter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

NEW PASSENGER SERVICE.

From Kansas City Via the Burlington Route.

"DENVER SPECIAL" leaves Kansas City daily 1050 a. m. solid train; arrives Denver 7:50 a. m. daily.

"HURLINGTON NEW LINE, VIA BILLINGS, 'for Puget Sound and Pacific Coost from Kansas City, leaves at 10:20 a. m. daily.

This line gives patrons an opportunity to visit Hot Springs, South Dakota, Black Hills and Yellowstone Park and it is the short line between Kansas City and Helena by 355 miles, Butte 315 miles, Spokano 47 miles, Seattle 149 miles and Tacoma 145 miles.

This is the most marvelous scenic route and perhaps the most interesting across the continent.

Round trip tickets to all Pacific Coast points via this lire.

For full information address H. C. Ger, Burlington Route, Kansas City, Mo.

Los Angeles Through Car.

Commencing Sunday, January 13, the Union Pacific will place in service a magnificent vestibuled Pullman palace sleeping car, lighted with Pintsch gas and heated by steam, to run through and heated by steam, to run through from Kansas City to Los Angeles every day in the year, leaving on the California fast train at 9:59 a. m. This car passes through Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden, Sac-ramento, arriving in Los Angeles at 8:30 a. m. Splendid scenery; only Pullman palace dining car route to Los Angeles, Offices 1909 Main street, 1938 Union aye, and Union station. Telephones 1109 and 1986.

Winter Tourist Rates to Texas and New Mexteo.

New Mexico.

On October 1, and continuing until April 20, the Katy Route, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, placed on sale round trip tickets to the following points, at rater named, viz.

Austin, Tex., \$28.90; Deming or El Paso, \$41.30; Elddy, N. M., \$40.30; Galveston, \$32.00; Houston, \$30.000; San Antonio, \$31.45. Tickets good to return until June 1st, 1850. All trains equipped with free Reclining Chair Cars and Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars.

The only line offering through sleepers to San Antonio.

For full information, folders, etc., call at \$23 Main street, or 104 Union avenue.

Once Was Enough.

Harlem Late: "You say the prisoner struck you but once?"
Complainant—"Yes, sir."
Magistrate (to prisoner)—"Why didn't you strike him a second time?"
Prisoner—"I didn't have to, yer honor."

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and London Electric Association, for the purpose of electing three directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the association, 111s Walnut st. Kansas City, Mo. Monday, January 14th, 1856, 10 o'clock a. m. WM. H. EHLERS, Vice President.

J. O'BRIAN. Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the "Continental Building and Loan Association of Kansas City," for the election of nine directors, will be held at the office of the association, in room No. 51, New England building, Kansas City, Mo. on Tuesday, the 22nd day of January, 1856, between the hours of § a. m. and 12 m.

EDWARD H. ALLEN, President.

Che Journal are charged at the rate of 10 cents per line. Six words

usually make a line.
This charge is for classifications except "Personals" and "Clairvoyants," which are 15 cents per line. DISPLAYED ADVERTISING In the classified columns, 15 cents per line, solld agate measure. No ents taken.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED Immediately, three news agents on railroad, Call on Southern Rail-way News Company, 1818 Union ave. WANTED-2 young ment light work; \$12 weekly, 5 West ligh st, room 5 WANTED a young men of co-ation; new work, 600 Main at WANTED-A fireman, Apply at Metro-

WANTED-FEMALE BELP.

WANTED-Neat white girl for general ausowork, 125 Harrison st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 1614 E. 12th, eer. Walnut, Tel. 113. The best place in K. C. Mo, te find help or situations, male or female; if years expense, Correspondence solicited, Ref. Omaha Nat. bank, Omaha, Chizens' bank, K. C.

TO REST-HOUSES.

TO RENT-A nice three room dwelling, only four blocks from Minusson and within one block of two street car lines. Call at the Journal branch office, in the Chamber of Commerce bldg. TO RENT. The very pretty 6 room est-tage, No. 3495 Roberts et.; rent, \$11 per month. Apply to L. Moise, at the Journal office. Telephone No. 250.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-One elegant office room and one suite in the Journal bldg. Rent rea-conable. Apply to the Journal Co.

TO RENT-MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT-Elegant offices in the J bidg, at reasonable rates. Apply Journal Co.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN-City improved loans ade; 5 to 6 per cent interest, according size. Farm loans at higher rates, and all interest, within 100 miles, promptly osed. James L. Lombard, Helst bldg. 5 AND 6 PER CENT money on business, residence and farm property; unusually fa-vorable terms. Apply to Homer Reed or Thee Nash, loss Broadway, op. Coates house. LOANS made on good improved city property, business or residence, at reason-able rates. Money on hand. E. E. Holmes & Co., 567 New England bidg MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at cur rent rates. RIEGER & MOORE, Heist bldg.

TRANSFER COMPANIES.

HAS K TOWT, JOHN H TOWT E. L. HARRIS,

MIDLAND TRANSFER CO.-Freight and baggage transferred to and from all depots. Furniture moved and packet by experts. 407 and 469 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Ma. Tel. 1517.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. 1. JAMES, the well know clair-oyant and trance medium, may be con-ulted at 1206 Grand ave.; parlors 29 and 40 MRS FULLER will be consulted a

MEXICO.

I HAVE unusual facilities for furnishing reliable information about lands, laws taxes, patents, mines and general affairs for Mexico Central America and West In Correspondence solicited, Tel. 267 les. Correspondence solicited Tel. ay, or 223 evenings for engagementaward H. Young, Exchange building. SAFES. SAFES opened and repaired, bought and sold, Combination locks cleaned and thanged. B. HARRIGAN, Expert, Telephone 12st. 159 East Tenth st.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HORSES wintered is per month, sent for and returned. MARK S. SALISBURY, Independence, Mo.

RESTAURANTS.

RESTAURANTS.

The Nutle case good, old-fashoon butter, milk or cream, go to McClintock's retailed and and selection of the se

TRUSTEETS SALE—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the two contain negotiable promissory notes and interest thereon described in the deed of trust made by Richard H. Weller and Lettle Weller, his wife dated February 8th, lest, filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Jackson county. Missouri, at Kansas Chy, Missouri, February 8th, lest, and recorded in book I No. 26, at page 181, I will, in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes, proceed to sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in the County of Jackson in the State of Missouri, viz.: All of the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four (2), in township forty-sine (49, in range thirty-three (23), in Jackson county except that perform thereof taken and conveyed for railway tracks and emposed, the land in said deed of trust described being seventy-five and one-half (26) acress—at public vendue, to the highest bieder, at the court house door, in the City of Kansas (now Kansas Chy, Missour), being the south front deer of the Jackson county court heuse, in Kansas City, in the county of Jackson, state aforesaid, for each on Tuesday, February 12th, 183, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to sailsfy and pay said notes and interest and the coar of executing this trust. TRUSTEE'S SALE-Whereas, default has

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTER'S SALE-Whereau,

he amount of said notes and inter-berson, together with all unputd not the costs and expenses of ex-his trust. C. E. MOSS, Tru-Buckner, Bird & Lake, Attorneys,

WHEREAS, Matthew Madden, a shuf ties, by reason whereof the agreements and deed of trust contained became an waver broken, now, therefore, public notes hereby given that I the undersign rustee, at the request of the owner waid notes will, by virtue of the lower and notes will, by virtue of the fower that the property of February, less at the real state of trust on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, less at it west door of the United States postoff, building, in Kunsas City, Miscouri, in a critatine with the agreements contained and deed, sell at public vendue to the propose of property of the purpose of property of the purpose of property of the said deed of trust, is cribed, for the purpose of property and the said trust.

Kansas City, Missouri, January 9th, 1895, J. S. HARRISON, Trustee,

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES SALE Thereas, Patrick O'Toole, granter, b thereas, Patrick O town, is certain deed of trust day and on the 36th day of August and recorded in 2006 B No. 229, in the office of the record. recorded in book H No. 212, at page in the office of the recorder of deed acknowledge of the recorder of deed acknowledge of the recorder of deed acknowledge, the following described lands an early, the following described lands an early, all of lots numbered thirty (30) and forty (40), in block ten (10 for hill, as marked and designate that the following default has been been been been performance of the conditions of deed, and the same have been broken for reason of non-payment of said net therefore, notice is hereby give as requested by the begal holder, as the following the same have been broken as requested by the begal holder, as the conditions of the same have been broken as requested by the begal holder, as the continuous of the holder of the highest hidder ash, the said lands and tenements he first day of January, A. D. 188 cen the hours of nine of clock h. in two of the United States custom house in the lands of the United States custom house always as the said January ackson county and as a city in said January ackson county n Kansas City, in said Jackson county dissourt, to pay said indebtedness an xpenses of sale

NOTICE OF TRUSTER'S SALE-Whereas, Byron D. Morris, grantor by his certain deed of trust dated the 5th day of April, A. D. 1887, filed for cecurd on the 25d day of April, A. D. 1887 and recorded in book H No. 299 at pag-98, in the office of the recorder of deed of Jackson sounty, Missouri, at Kamaa, Trustee, the following described lands and cenements situate in Jackson county, Mis-cenements situate in Jackson county, Mis-

grantor, by her certain doed of trust ideated the 17th day of August. A D. 1857, the 16th for record on the 30th day of August. A D. 1857, and recorded in book H No. 22, at passe 25, in the office of the recorder of deats of Jackson county. Missouri, at Kansas City, conveyed to me, Walter A. Bunker, trustee, the following described lands and tenements situate in Jackson county. Missouri, namely: All of lats numbered seven G0 and eight (6) in block numbered seven G0 and eight (6) in block numbered seven G0 and eight (6) in block numbered seven G0 and eight (6) in the same are marked and designated on the plat filed in the office aforesaid in trust to secure the note in said deed in the plat filed in the office aforesaid described: and, whereas, default has been made in performance of the conditions of said deed, and the name have conditions of said deed, and the same have been broken by reason of nonepayment of said note; i. Walter A. Hunker, said trustee, will proceed to sell and will sell, at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the said lands and tenements, on the 21st day of January. A. D. 185, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. at the west front door of the United States custom house, in Kansas City, in said Jackson county, Missouri, to pay said indebedness and expenses of saie.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—The undebedded will on Western bears.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—The undersigned will on Welmesday, January 36, 1806, at the east door of the county court house at Kansas (115, Mo., at 2 o'clock p. m., let, by public outers to the lowest responsible bidder, contract for repairing bridge over Hig Hille on the coal infine road; a deposit of \$200 required with bid. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of county surveyor.

office of county surveyor.

FRANK J. O'FLAHERTY.

County Surveyor.

Read and Bridge Com.

UNION DEPOT TIME GARD



OMARA, ST. LOUIS, DENVER, ST. PAUL Chair Cars Fres.

Dining Cars.
Ticketomes, smilain
St and lost Union Ava. Address H. C. ORR, A G. P. A. Kansas City Instructions - All trains daily unless mark Instructions—All trains daily unless market: "A. except Sunlay" — Sunday only "A. ex-cept Saturay," — except Montay," . Saturatay only I list column, leave; second column.

Denver ex (a new train). 10 Sta am 7 Style Totaleschols between Leavenworth and Kansas (II). CHE AND ROCK ISLAND & PACUFIC R. R. Trains Last of Missouri River Cheage mail. 2008 am 8 StS pm (bloage insided. 5 10 pm 10,00 am Trains West of Missouri River Hair h, Wichtag Ft With 10 Sta am 5 Style m Denver, Col. Sp. & Pueblo 10 Sta am 5 Style m Denver, Col. Sp. & Pueblo 10 Sta am 5 Style m Wichtag Ft With 10 Sta am 10 Style m Wichtag Ft With 2 Poeblo 10 Ft Sta am Mail and express 10 Style m 7 Sta am Mail and express 10 Style m 7 Sta am Mail and express 10 Style m 7 Style m 10 Styl

checa & Beatrice & Tolam 5 Stran K. R.
THE WAHASH RALLMOAD COMPANY.
Llouis & Chicago etc., 8:00 am 7:00 pm
L. Louis & Chicago etc., 8:00 am 7:00 pm
L. L. Don M. & St. P. etc. 8:00 pm 7:00 am
L. Don M. & St. P. etc. 8:00 pm 7:00 am
C. & Chicago etc., 8:00 pm 7:00 am
C. & Chicago etc., 8:00 pm 1:00 am
C. & Chicago etc., 8:00 pm 1:00 am St. L. Dox M. & St. P. & G. 30 p.m. 9:30 a.m. K. C. & Chicago A.D. ALTON. Chicago & St. Louis ex. 5:30 p.m. 8:30 a.m. St. Louis ex. 5:30 p.m. 8:30 a.m. St. Louis & Chicago Ex. 5:30 p.m. 7:53 p.m. St. Louis & Chicago Ex. 5:30 p.m. 7:53 p.m. KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTTA MEMPHIS RV. Chicago Ex. 5:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 10:30 a.m. 5:30 p.m. 10:30 p. Plorida Fast Mail. 10:30 a m Harrisonville & Clinton. x10:00 a m Deepwateraccom. 5:25 p m Cherokee accom. 5:25 p m Suburban passenger. x 6:00 p m

Jordin & New Orleans 19:00 p.m. 7:05 a.m. MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY Texas mail 10:45 a.m. 1:35 p.m.

+ 20 p m 5:20 p m 8:00 p m 5:00 p m 6:10 a m Texas express. Texas express 5.15 a.m. \$20 p.m. \$500 p.m. \$500 p.m. \$20 p.m. \$500 p.m. \$500 p.m. \$500 p.m. \$600 GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. 2nd and Wyandotta

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Chi. St. Paul & Minn. 10:00 a m 5:00 p m
St. Jo. Des M. & Chicago 7:00 p m 9:00 a m
St. Jo. Des M. & Chicago 11:40 p m
RANSAS CITY, OSCEOLA & SOUTHERN. | Minton & Oscoola ex. | A 90 p m | 10 20 a m | KANSAS CITY, PITTSHURO & GULF RV. | PIUSb 2, Johlin, Neesho. | 11.00 a m | 3.45 p m | Accommodation | x 7.00 p m | x 8.00 a m *Leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdaya Arrive Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

GRAND AVENUE DEPOT. 22nd St Kansas City & Independence Air Line.
Depots and and Wyandotte and and Walnut Kansas City & Independence Rapid Transit Railway Company.
Depots—15th Street Station, 12th Street Station, 9th Street Station.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE-Whereas, A. H. Coyle and Mary A. Coyle, his wife, by their lead of trust, dated the first day of March, A. L. 189, their for record the 7th day of March, 189, and recorded in the office of recorder of deeds for fackson county. Min-

Trust Dated December 1st, 1824.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE—
Whereas John H. Thompson, grantor, by his certain deed of trust dated the
second day of September, A. D. 1887, filed
for record on the first day of September, A.
D. 1887, and recorded in book B No. 22,
page 28, in the office of the recorder of
deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at
Kansas City, conveyed to me, Walter A.
Hunker, trustee, the following described
lands and tenements situate in Jackson
county, Missouri, namely: All of lots
numbered one (t) and two (2), in block
numbered one (t) and two (3), in the
same are marked and designated on plat
filled in the office inforestial, in trust to
recurs the hole in waid deed described;
in the whereas, default has been made in
in performance of the conditions of said
increments of the conditions of said
deed, and the same have been broken by
reason of non-payment of said note; now,
therefore, notice is bereby given that, as
irequested by the legal holder of said note,
I, said Walter A. Bunker, for cash, the said
is hads and tenements, on the 21st day of
January, A. D. 1885, between the hours
of nine octock a, in, and five octock p,
in, at the west front door of the United
Stotes custom house, in Kansas City, in
said Jackson country, Missouri, to pay
said indebtedness and expenses of sale.
WALTER A. BUNKER, Frustee.
Cook & Gossett, Atty's, K. C. Mo.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants National bank, of Kansas City, Missouri, will be held in its offices in the New York Life building Kansas City, Mo, on Saturday the 2nd day of Polymary, 180, between the hours of 9 a. in and 3 p in. for the election of directors and transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

W. R. CLARKE, President